G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and dur ing the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Four Dolars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year. always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months. \$5 will pay for three copies one year.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times sertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them. Postage must be paid.

The Indiana Legislature. Reported for the Indiana State Sentinel.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. requesting the House to return the bill of the Schale to three times read and passed. apportion the Senators and Representatives; which was

The special order of the day being a bill of the Senate submitted by Mr. Herriman for the apportionment of the State, on motion of Mr. Howell, a call of the Senate was had. After considerable time consumed in the consideration of the bill, during which several amendments were introduced and adopted, the bill and amendments were ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to morrow. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Conner, Todd, Chap-

man of L , Murphey and Holloway; which were appropriately referred without reading. Mr. Hardin presented a remonstrance from numerous citizens of Johnson county against the abolition of the office of county Auditor; laid on the table.

Reports from Standing Committees. Mr. Allison from the committee on Education, reported a bill to amend the law defining Congressional townships, their officers elections, duties, and compensation; ordered to a

of the House for the relief of borrowers of the Sinking, Surplus, College and Saline Funds, and recommended its passage. The Senate adjourned without disposing of the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The consideration of the bill pending at the adjourn-

ment was resumed. Mr. Lane moved to refer it to the committee on the

While the bill was yet pending, a message was received from the House inviting the Sentate to repair instanter to the hall of the House for the purpose of electing a for vexatious and nanecessary litigation, reported it inexpeesses. Davis and Logan were no the part of the Senate.

Having assembled in joint convention, Mr. Edmonson announced Mr. J. R. Brown. The ballot stood

Frazier received Brown " Scattering, - - - 9 4 The Senators having returned to their chamber-the bill pending before the election was taken up, and on

motion of Mr. Chapman of L. it was indefinitely postponed-ayes 28, noes 21. Mr. Rockhill (by leave) reported a bill to authorize the change of venue in the case of the State v. Doty

from the Allen Circuit Court, read the requisite number of times and passed.

Mr. Todd from the committe on Education reported back the bill in relation to the school commissioner of Lagrange county; passed to a third reading.

back the Senate bill for the relief of borrowers; passed

county; which passed. Also The bill of the House to incorporate the Rochester

and Michigan Road Company amended. The amendment was to incorporate the individual liability clause; the amendment was not concurred in-ayes 25, noes 25. Mr. Edmonson then offered an amendment reserving Governor at \$2000 per year. the right to the Legislature to repeal or amend at pleas-Mr. Orth offered an amendment to the amendment,

may have been expended by said company in the case of constantly favoring the lawyers to the exclusion of so many such repeal; adopted-ayes 31, noes 14. Mr. Berry of F. offered to amend by inserting: "If work they may have performed; adopted.

Mr. Herriman then offered an amendment requiring the company to be individually liable for all dobts contracted above good and solvent security; adopted. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Berry of F. reported back the bill to incorporate the Lafayette Hydraulic with sundry amendments. The individual liability clause, and the section empowering the Legislature to repeal or amend at pleasure were the cause that first prompted it was not yet removed.

on the table; carried. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1845. Mr Stopp moved, this morning, that all notice of the bill

ported back the bill abolishing capital punishment, with an | It could not be expected that lawyers who possess a luciaamendment, leaving it discretionary with the jury what | tive practice, will abandon the bar for the reduced pay they length of time the person convicted may be imprisoned in | would receive on the Beach. It was a disgrace to Indianasolitary confinement. On motion of Mr Thompson, the bill was laid on the table for further consideration. Execution Law.

back the bill amending the execution law, in cases where two or more execution-defenduats reside in different counduties, and allowed a sufficient compensation. ties, &c., and making executions returnable in 180 or 120

makes executions returnable in 180 days from clerks' offices, and 120 days from justices of the peace; which motion prevailed-ayes 52, nocs 44. Mr Osborne of Laporte moved to amend, so that where a sheriff or constable fails to make a levy within three months. The party deemed it necessary to show every manifestation

said sheriff or constable and securities shall be liable; which of love to their constituents. How did the people respond The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr.O.borne of Laporte reported back a bill regulating the chancery practice, with an amendment, striking out the bill from the enacting claute, and inserting a substitute, or which a protracted discussion took place, in which the legal gentlemen of the House generally participated. Mr Secrest thought the amendment should be entitled bill to abolish the chancery practice, rather than to regulate it.

Mr Moore moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Mr Dowling moved that the bill be laid upon the table ; which motion prevailed. Mr Osborne of Laporte reported back the bill for the punishment of gaming and professed gamblers, with amendments so that the keepers of gaming houses, and professed gam-blers, shall be ponished by a fine of from \$50 to \$1,000, or

imprisonment in the county jail-a professed gambler to be designated as one roaming about without a visible means of living, except as a gambler. Mr Baker thought the amendment wrong, in relation to

professed gamblers; he was in favor of having them punished in the State's prison. The amendments of the committee were not adopted. On motion, the bill was referred to a select committee of

Messrs Secrest, Cookerly and Pennington.

The bill for the relief of Zera Sutherland was indefinitely The bill for the relief of James Vawter was reported back,

with an amendment; which was adopted, and the bill or-The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the auditor of State, in relation to the amount of money advanced by the State to works of internal improvement, &c.;

which was laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to affi-

By Mr Webber, a bill divorcing John Burton ; passed to a dia

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

By Mr Bowman, for a State road in Montgomery and Foun- several acts incorporating the town of Vevay; passed to tain; which passed to a second reading. Od motion, the House adjourned.

Mr. Clymer, from the select committee appointed to district the State, reported a bill to apportion Senators and Representatives for the next five years; Shelbyville Railroad company; passed to a second read-

which was read twice; when-Mr. Lowe moved that 150 copies be printed; which amendment was adopted.

Bills Passed. In relation to estrays; for the relief of Thomas passed to a second reading. Murphey; to vacate an alley in Plymouth; to incorporate the Hagerstown Musical Institute; for the of Ohio and Switzerland; to prevent county auditors The resolution was withdrawn. from practising as lawyers in county commissioners'

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for relief of the Wabash Manual College—the was adopted. pending amendment being on striking out "seven"

and inserting six per cent. change of venue for the trial of Silas Doty, from Allen paring a bill on that subject.

to Elkhart county—on a trial for murder; which was By Mr. Blackwell, in relation to the powers of jus-Mr. Morgan of D. obtained leave to introduce a resolution to Elkhart county-on a trial for murder; which was

> The bill in relation to the Wabash College was again &c. Adopted. Mr. Cookerly moved the previous question, which being sustained, was put, to wit: Shall the bill pass?- | an Agent. (without the amendments) and decided in the negative,

ayes 37, noes 54. On motion, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1845. pended and the bill for the relief of C. M. Lewis was lead three several times and passed. (The bill grants to Mr. Lewis, who by some accident is deprived of the use of his right arm, the privilege of vending certain merchandise with-

Mr. Rockhill introduced a bill in relation to the change of venue in the case of the State vs. Douty; read three times and passed. (This bill is a substitute for the one passed on

A message was received from the House by Mr. Kinderreporting back the resolution of the Senate, providing for the election of State Bank Directors in the place of Mr. A. C. Pepper and Mr. J. Walker; amended by striking out Friday next and inserting to-day at two o'clock; which was concurred in by the Senate. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Read, Ellis and Mont-

gomery; which were appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees. Mr. Ellis from the Judiciary Committee to which was referred the resolution enquiring if the laws as they now exist, requiring security for costs, in suits are a sufficient guaranty dient to legislate thereon; concurred in.

Mr. Barbour made several reports from the same committee against the expediency of legislation on certain subjects referred to that committee ; concurred in. announced the name of Mr. John Frazier. Mr. Riley Mr. Henry from the same committee, reported against the expediency of legislating on the subject of establishing a

city Court at Cambridge, in accordance with certain memorials : concurred in. Also, the bill in relation to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and recommended its indefinite postponement;

Mr. Holoway from the same committee, reported back several bills, and recommended their indefinite postponement; concurred in. Mr. Chapman of L. reported back the bill authorizing the

auditor of Gibson county to make certain deeds; read the third time and passed. Also, reported a bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to 1500 dollars per year, and President

Judges of the Circuit Court to 1000 dollars per year. Mr. Chapman of L. contended that justice to both the Agrange county; passed to a third reading.

Mr. Goodenow, from the same committee, reported ack the Senate bill for the relief of borrowers; passed by the persons. The present salary would scarcely enable the same committee, reported persons. The present salary would scarcely enable the salary. Judges on the bench to support themselves. The interest of Mr. Edmonson from the committee on corporations re- the people cannot be as well consulted, because those who ported back the bill to incorporate Port Fulton in Clark | are placed in our Judiciary departments are unable to devote | and referred to the committee of ways and means. their time and talents to their legal studies. The Judges are expected to engage in the active practice at the bar, after serving seven years on the bench.

Mr. Buell moved to lay the bill on the table, ayes 21, noes Mr. Rockhill moved to amend by fixing the salary of the Mr. Miller was opposed to any increase. He was unwilling to legislate so much for the exclusive advantage of one class. There are many persons who are obliged to labor the requiring the payment by the State, of the amount which whole day for 75 cents per day. There was no justice in

other citizens.
Mr. Jones said his constituents supported him in the votes the company violate its charter, it shall forfeit all the he uniformly gave to increase the pay of all the people's servants. He would vote for this bill, as he deemed it consistent with the principles of true economy. Public opinion was in favor of raising the salaries of the public officers to what they were before the reduction. Mr. Davis advocated the bill in an able and argumentative

Mr. Read said the cause of the reduction so often referred to, was in consequence of the embarrassed condition of the State. He was opposed at present to making any change, as Mr Murphey was opposed to the bill; it would produce an When Mr. Orth moved to lay the bill and amendments exclusive and aristocratical tendency. He was opposed in

every instance to promote individual interests at the expense Mr Hamrick said he knew every Senator had already formed his opinion on this subject. He was unwilling to extend the discussion; he would therefore move to lay the

bill and amendment on the table. Mr Pomeroy rose and said he would not undertake to from the Senate, in relation to apportionment, be erased, as speak for the State of Indiana, but for the 9th judicial cirhe was informed the whole matter was a hoar ! the pro- cuit. The whole interests, and the life of so many depending on the correctness of the decision of the judges, he Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs Chambers, Ta- thought it most important to have an able and efficient judiber, Mickle, Slater, Rippey, Conduit, (for a divorce.) Wil- ciary. He would advocate true economy. The people of son of Marion, (for a change in a State road); which were the 9th circuit wished to have able, competent and judiciary judges, and they were willing to allow them a fair compe

Mr McDonald, from the committee on the judiciary, re- | Mr Reyburn said this bill ought to meet the views of all a debt paying State, not to reward her officers. Mr Laue said he had some experience in employing labor

to be done. It was in accordance with true economy to employ persons capable to perform the labor you may expect to Mr Porter, from the committee on the judiciary, reported have well done. The judges should be selected from the Mr Coffin was anxious to see the salaries raised. He was

in the Legislature when the reduction was made, and he was Mr Clements moved to amend by striking out so much as proud to say that he was one of the seven that voted against the reduction, in spite of the popular current.

Mr Barbour said he was a member of the Legislature that passed the reduction bill. The party were in the ascendant; they came up pledged to do something for the dear people. to their reform measure? The next year a Whig Legislature took the place.

The bill was then laid on the table-ayes 26, noes 21.

The Senate then adjourned. The Senate proceeded to the election of State Bank 'Di-

17 John F. Carr, Samuel Wilson, Scattering, 7 7 On the first ballot of the second vote, J. F. Carr, received 28

I. Dunu, Scattering. The House concurring, Mr. J. F. Carr was declared duly elected. For the successor of J. Walker,

J. Walker received 28 G. Hathaway " 16 Seattering The House coinciding, Mr. Welker was declared duly

No other business was done. The Senate then adjourned.

mill dam across White river, in Marion county, near In-fianapolis; which passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Burns, a bill to amend and reduce into one the

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 8, 1846.

a 2nd reading.

By Mr. Jones, a bill to amend the act incorporating the city of New Albany; passed to a second reading. By Mr. Henton, a bill to locate a State road from Peru to Andersontown ; passed to a second reading. By Mr. Henry, a bill to incorporate the Pendleton and

By Mr. Conduit, a bill to divorce Elizabeth Preston; ferent from that in which the action is brought, it is no passed to a second reading. By Mr. Kimberlin, a bill divorcing Susan Whaley;

Mr. Powers offered a resolution, requesting the Governor to return the bill, providing for a change of venue from Allen county, for the trial of a criminal, he not, as at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at relief of purchasers of Wabash and Eric Canal lands yet, having signed the bill. A point of order was here the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional in-sertion. Onarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. Mr. Leyman offered a resolution, as to the expediency

of appointing an Agent in accordance with the 26th section of the Bank charter, to report the result of said ex-amination to the next session of the Legislature; which McMinus vs Richards: By Mr. Stapp, that the judiciary committee report a

tices to compel the attendance of jurors and arbitrators, By Mr. Webber, that the committee in relation to the

sinking fund enquire into the expediency of appointing By Mr. Baker, that the Governor be requested to lay before the House the doings of the Examiners by him appointed to select canal lands granted to the State.

By Mr. Watt, as to the expediency and necessity of amending sections 129, 130 and 131 chapter fifteen of the On motion of Mr. English, the orders of the day were sus- Revised Statutes, so as to point out the manner of taking of land, claiming it as his own, is sufficient prima facie to the political condition of France? The infant Count have been a model for the younger States, the system appeals provided for by said sections.

By Mr. Julian, in relation to the attendance of wit-

nesses before justices of the peace. Adopted. By Mr. Rippey, as to the expediency of restricting county commissioners in making allowances to Sheriffs and other county officers for extra services. Adopted. Mr. Davis offered a resolution providing for an adournment sine die on the 19th January.

Mr. Rousseau moved so to amend, that an adjournment will take place when the Legislature has transacted the business of the people; when On motion, the resolution and amendment was laid

Mr. Mickle introduced a bill in relation to a roa Wells county; passed to a second reading. By Mr. Stanfield to authorise the State Bank of Indi and to issue notes less than five dollars; passed to a 2nd make default, and W should pay the amount to D, then the it more vigorously, might transform him from a regent In the letter of Governor Whitcoms, we have a

give security for costs; read twice and referred. By Mr. Baker for the relief of Robert Stock Gibson county. By Mr. Lemmonds, a bill relative to printing school

By Mr. Moore, for the relief of Eliza Ann Storm ; passed to a second reading. By Mr. Smith relative to Revised laws; passed to the second reading. By Mr. Parker, legalizing acts of certain justices in

laws in German; passed to a second reading

Allen; passed to a second reading. By Mr. Baker, in relation to the collection of road tax. &c.; read twice and referred. By Mr. Taber, in relation to granting Tavern censes in Cass; also, amending the Revised laws;

passed to a second reading. By Mr. Slater, declaratory of an act herein referred to; passed to a second rending. By Mr. Baker, for the relief of Martha Ann Duke-a divorce-passed to a second reading.

The bill of the Senate, to provide for the erection of a monument at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground; read twice

to the future action of the House, or referred to commitof the State against Silas Doty from Allen to Elkhart; was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Seawright, the bill extending the time of payment to borrowers of the sinking fund, was taken up; when he moved to amend, so that the provisions be ex- to an immaterial point, ought not to reverse the judgment.

tended to saline, surplus revenue and school funds; which Mr. Seawright also moved an amendment, that the interest of said funds be reduced to six per cent; which did not

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Bills Passed. To vacate a part of a State road in Franklin county; establishing an additional place of holding elections in Bartholomew county; to repeal the corporation law so far as of Scott from levying tax therein named: to establish a and re-affirmed. Judgment reversed. 3 cases. State read in Scott county : to vacate an alley in Plymouth ; relative to issuing of executions; for the relief of Alexander J. Line of Wayne county ; in relation to evidence where records have been destroyed by fire; for the relief of James Vawter; limiting the time of commencement of actions for the recovery of real estate, limiting time to 20 years ; relafor the relief of Sarah Wallace-a divorce, ayes 47, noes

On motion of Mr. Baker, the bill abolishing capital punishment was taken from the table-the question being on an amendment, making the punishment solitary confinement for such length of time as the jury may deter- firmed. mine, or imprisonment for life at hard labor, at their dis-

Mr. Thompson opposed the amendment. Mr. Cruikshank was opposed to capital punishment, and was in favor of the amendment. The object of punishment was to deter others from the commission of crime, and he thought solitary confinement in some cases might

might be blotted from our statute book.

the jury in their discretion may determine. Mr. Baker said, man was a social being, and instances

ed that insanity ensued. He hoped the amendment last In escale proceeded to the election of State Bank Break Proceeded to the following is the result of in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment, and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish capital punishment and he hoped in the House to abolish

consonance with the spirit and humanity of the age in which we lived. B fore any action on the amendment, The House adjourned.

cusioned by the resignation of Abel C. Pepper, Esq.

The House then came out of secret session, and

On motion, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Both Houses proceeded, by a separate secret vote, to

MISSOURI STATE DEBT .- By the synopsis of the debt is, nominally, \$2,081'938 85, it is actually less that this gentleman has been taken up by the lead- quarre! with us about Oregon. And as such war would than a million. The bank stock owned by the State, ing Democrats of the State as the most suitable canthen a million. The bank stock owned by the State, ing Democrats of the State as the most suitable and the German State, and open them more extensively to those of wherein they state that they are resolved to charge for Erance, Pressia, Austria, and the German States are HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We was spars, Dec. 31, 1845.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication of the Speaker laid before the House and the Germany laid the Germany la from the auditor, enclosing answers to his enquiries from several county treasurers; which were laid on the table.

Mr. Meeker moved to take from the table a resolutwo sums deducted from the aggregate debt, as re-ported, leave the actual debt of the State at \$754,- Democrat, need think of running for that office, un-

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA. CASES DETERMINED AT THE NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Reported for the Indiana State Sentinel, BY A. M. CARNAHAN.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1845. Dumont vs Lockwood. Error to the Clinton C C. Opinion by DEWEY, J. If a declaration in trover, lay the venue in a county, dif-

ant. Reversed. The State on rel. of R binson vs Burnsides et al. Error to the Scott C C. Opinion by DEWEY, J. A justice's execution, which recites a judgment rendered that the military preparations in England are gigan- the cost. Let us have no quailing. him for 102 dollars, interest and costs, is valid. Re- tic. But considering that the fortifications of dock-

cause of dismissing the action, on the motion of the defend-

Givens vs Burget. Error to the Jasper C C. Opinion by session, and then promised A to pay him for his improve-ments. Held, that under the Statute of 1831, the promise

ence C C. Opinion by BLACKFORD, J. bill making a speedy collection of debts after the 4th of the former, and " not found " as to the latter. Judgment by The bill and amendments were temporarily laid on the July next, which was withdrawn at the suggestion of default against both defendants. Held, that the mistake in table, and a bill from the Senate was taken up for a Mr. Osborn of Laporte, who said a committee was pre-

McManus vs Richardson and another. Error to the Law-

ment was amendable, as above mentioned, in the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court might amend it; the Supreme Court make the amendment. Judgment affirmed, when the amend-

Shiel vs Ferriter, Error to the Hamilton C C. Opinion by DEWEY, J. A suggestion in a scire facias on a justice's transcript to bind real estate, that it was made known to the justice that the judgment debtor had land, is sufficient after trial and

Proof that the judgment debtor was in the open possession establish his ownership of it. The scire facios must aver that a certified transcript of he justice's judgment, &c., was filed in the clerk's office, and recorded, and such filing and recording must be proved,

f put in issue. Reversed.

ment affirmed. SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1845.

C. Opinion by Sullivan, J. posited with him as collateral security, the notes of one B should pay the notes when they became due, or if B should that the French nation, for the purpose of conducting in interfering with the regular course of the laws. deed was to be void. Subsequently, and before the notes to a king. The French are not bigoted upon heredi- guaranty that such will not be the case during his By Mr. Secrest, to vacate the town of Blakesburgh.
By Mr. Monroe, requiring plaintiffs in Washington to
peared that W had reduced the debt to 1,100 dollars. It
their elevation to popular contempt of that dogma.

Therefore the French may see wisdom in exchanging of our State. be surrendered to him, and that W should execute his own notes to D for the amount due. Held, that the surrender to a boy for a man as their chief. A war with England, B of his notes did not discharge the mortgage, but that it re- besides being very popular, would furnish a good reamained a subsisting lien on the lot for the balance due from son for this substitution, and the Duke of Nemours reply to your letter as I wished.

W to D.

2. A judgment creditor has a lien on the equity of redempwould be two patriotic to refuse an offer so essential to ed) for the pardon of Winiffee White, a colored woman; tion in real estate previously mortgaged, and if the mort- the public good ! gaged property be released from the morigage subsequently to the judgment, he has a lien on the fee.

3. A mortgagor in possession, or his assignee, is accountable for the rents and profits, as well as for waste committed.

Opinion by SULLIVAN, J. 1. A petit juror who states on being challenged, "That ne does not know but that he has formed an opinion in the case from rumor; " but " that he thought the opinion would

plaintiff may declare in case.

3. In such an action, the defendant will not be permitted Several other bills of the Senate were read and passed

> seducer. suspicion on the credibility of the witness or not.
>
> 5. If a case be fairly tried and decided upon its merits, the circumstance that the Court did not exclude testimony

Affirmed. State vs. Sutton. Error to the Lake C C. Judgment offirmed, 5 cases. Bear et al. vs McNulty. Error to the Carroll C C Judgment affirmed. TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1845.

SULLIVAN, J. The case of the State vs McWhinney, 5th Blackford, 364, in which it is decided that it is not material to the offence Lexington is concerned; to authorize the people of Fayette, of failing to file a certificate of the solemnization of a mar-Debt on a delivery band. Plea, that before breach the

> Held, that the plea, not showing the agreement to take the other property to be under seal, was bad.

sealed agreement, is no bar to a suit on the sealed agreewithout bounties or proclamations. ment. Reversed Dearth vs the State. Error to the White C C. Affirmed. Ross vs Duncan. Appeal to the Decatur C C. Affirmed.

Kindle at al. vs the State (on rel &c) Error to the Madison C C. Opinion by SULLIVAN, J.

and the 2d, because it did not respond to the breaches as-

validate the bond. Affirmed. Newhouse and another vs Hill. Error to the Allen C C.

The obligee of a title-bond mortgaged it to A, and the later afterwards obtained the legal title to the premises from the obligor, and gave up the bond to him. Beld, that a bill made for the stock market, and consequently dependent on the wishes of bulls or bears. We repeat what not be sustained, it being no injury to the complainant.

The State vs Sebring. Error to the Ripley C C. Re-

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Courage!

Some of the newspapers are active in attempting to tive blow for Oregon. They also tell us that the best

yards are no small portion of these preparations, we onsider them as made for an enemy much nearer A made improvements on land owned by the United States; home. Would the British Government, apprehending B afterwards bought the land of the United States, took pos- a war with the United States, prepare extensive defences against invasion ? The supposition is preposterous. answer, a probable war with France. The old King to us in time for an earlier insertion. he may suppose, that of the second. He probably be- the sentiments contained in the letter of his Excellent

> the public good!
>
> Continued peace with the continental powers, and of the crime of manslaughter, of which she had been convicted, at the last Spring Term of the Wayne Circuit Court; war with Britain, are the probable consequences of the old king's death about the present time; and the elevation of the regent is a highly probable consequence of a war with England; and to induce such consequence, the Members of the Court, the Clerk, the Sherif, the Prosethe regent would endeavor to provoke such war. The British government understand all this, and are therefore wisely preparing for such contingencies. We ad-

readily yield to the evidence in the case, if it should differ from the rumor he had heard," is not incompetent.

2. For criminal conversation, &c., with the plaintiff's wife, it is usual to declare in trespass ri et armis, yet as the consequent loss of society is the ground of action, the

made against them alone. supposes they seriously expect to save it from conquest, clously, or for his mere personal gratification. It should be in a war with the United States, is advised to consider viewed as a sacred triff, deposited with him for the protecin a war with the United States, is advised to consider tion and welfare of society; to be used only to shield the a few points. With their utmost efforts, the British innocent, or to mitigate the severity of a general law in its troops in Canada. And what could these avail, with camstances which, if foreseen, would probably have secured all their forts, against the whole of the French and from the Legislature the same benefit. Pardon then, is in-State vs Wilder. Error to the Lake C. C. Opinion by two thirds of the British Canadians, eager to rush in- tended, to be not destructive of, but auxiliary to, the crimitwo thirds of the British Canadians, eager to rush in-to our Union, and the hundred thousand troops that we could pour into the province within a month after we could pour into the province within a month after the first hostile blow ! Nothing; and the British would shock the moral sense of the community, and prove Lexington is concerned; to authorize the people of Fayette, of failing to nie a certificate of the solution of a macind re-affirmed. Judgment reversed. 3 cases.

Woodruff vs Dobbins and others. Error to the Hancock bellion during peace with the United States, and to aid the delusion about an American war, excited by Debt on a delivery band. Plea, that before breach the plaintiff fraudulently agreed to take other property than mentioned in the condition of the bond, in satisfaction of the jection against frightening us, by preparations designed inflicted from vindictive motives, but as an example to others, judgment and costs; that defendant both before and after for two other foes. And if a large British army the recovery of real estate, limiting time to 20 years; relative to the duties of county recorder, &c.; for the relief of purchasers of school lands in Fulton county; to provide for the election of county surveyors in Fulton and Marshall; but that after the breach, the latter refused to the election of county surveyors in Fulton and Marshall; but that after the breach, the latter refused to the plaintiff, but that after the breach, the latter refused to the plaintiff, but that after the breach, the latter refused to the way of the pardon now asked for consists in the reason, and the defindant both before and after two other loes. And if a large Dritish gray with the receive such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the plaintiff, but that after the breach, the latter refused to the way of the pardon now asked for consists in the reason, and the defindant both before and after two other loes. And if a large Dritish gray with the receive such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property to the breach of said condition tendered such other property. The above named plea, is not a plea of accord and satis- distributed among them, would make them long for the trial or from facts, which have since transpired, there is

Nicholson vs Polson et al. Error to the Dubois C C. Af- diately after the publication of the message, the British minister here sent instructions to the different than murder. Her pardon is asked in short, not because she squadrons on the American coast. We believe that deserves it, not on account of her conduct or disposition, not he did it, and was careful to have it proclaimed, and because of any thing relating to herself, but simply for the 1. Debt on a county treasurer's bond. Breaches assigned that this is part of the British plan of intimidation. purpose of saving the County from the expense of her mainin the declaration. 1st, that R (the treasurer) did not make settlement with the county auditor on the second Monday of January, 1843, as required by law. 2d, that he did not pay over to the Treasurer of State, on the 4th Monday of January, 1843, the State revenue, &c. Pleas to the breaches. and, published in some of the New York journals, and published in some of the American was found and propose of saving the County from the expense of her maintain this is part of the british plan of intimidation. But if we do not choose to be frightened by the presented in prison, because, as it is stated, no employment can be found, by which she can maintain flerself.

But if we do not choose to be frightened by the presented in prison, because, as it is stated, no employment can be found, by which she can maintain flerself.

But if we do not choose to be frightened by the presented in prison, because, as it is stated, no employment can be found, by which she can maintain flerself.

But in addition to the objections already adverted to, it may be fairly presumed that if no employment can be found in the present case in your County, it will not be found under similar country. Mr. Osborne of Laporte had consented to this amendment, because he thought it might add strength to the
bill. He hoped that the infliction of judicial murder

bill be very proper.

Ary, 1843, the State revenue, &c. Pleas to the breaches.

Ist, not guilty. 2d, Performance of the conditions of the
bond. Held, that the pleas were bad on general demurrer;
bill because in this case it presented no certain issue;
the lst, because in this case it presented no certain issue;
the lst, because in this case it presented no certain issue;
the lst, because in this case it presented no certain issue;
the lst, because in this case it presented no certain issue;
the lst, because in this case it presented in the County Jail, without being required to labor;
and where, of course, their majutenance must be a public "all classes," and whose opportunities of knowing charge. Now, if a pardon ought to be granted in the present Mr. Cookerly opposed the amendment, beause at the end of five years, under the discretion of the jury, the murderer might be set at liberty. He may from time to time, enact such ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the Washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the washington letter-writers and laws for the collection and payment of the public revenue, ferior to those of the washington letter-writers and laws for the collection murderer might be set at liberty. He was in favor of imprisoning the man that commits murder, for life. He moved an amendment, that the punishment shall be for life—and solitary confinement for such length of time as A modification or change of the law as to the times of set- nothing of politics beyond the surface exposed to eve- The citizens of your County, in addition to their share of Mr. Baker said, man was a social being, and instances the sureties, nor inhave been known, where solitary confinement was inflict.

A modification or change of the law as to the dimes of set.

Ty body. What nonsense do we read and hear about this charge, have borne the still heavier one of juries, the have been known, where solitary confinement was inflict. the movements of our own government, in partisan dent to the prosecution of violations of the laws. The journals and meetings in our great cities! Then | question is, shall all this be unavailing for the want of the Mr. Julian said, he believed there was strength enough A bill in chancery filed by the holder of a title-bond in what nonsense may we expect to hear in the English further expense of punishment? Shall an evil example be

The obligee of a title-bond mortgaged it to A, and the lat- reject these private accounts from England as unworquest of the North American colonies, the destruction of commerce by privateers, a war with France and a dash upon Egypt, and perhaps a war with Russia and PARIS C. DUNNING .- We are indeed happy to learn a dash upon India, the British government will not

had been slaughtered. The leading price was \$4.

And as the British may be insane enough to wage such a war, our duty is to make immediate preparation for meeting it effectively. The country is full of men, of talent, of money, of all other resources, and could soon be placed in a formidable condition. A nundred millions of dollars, more than the war would cost, could soon be borrowed at five per cent; a hundred thousand regular troops, more than we should want could be rused and equipped; ten thousand merchant seamen would soon turn into privateers, and [Volume Vanish Number 29. chant seames would soon flock to our navy; and our mercantile dock-yards would soon be alive, in building better ships of war than we have got, from our superanuated and self-sufficient naval captains in the shape of Navy Commissioners ; and our merchant captains would make as good commanders as they did produce a panic. They tell us that the British Govern- in the revolution and subsequently. We therefore ment have long been making the most formidable mili- call upon Congress to make suitable preparations for tary preparations, and are resolved on striking an effec- any contingency, and to begin with fortifying our seaunderstanding exists between the governments of Bri- for the Presidency, all petty quarrels with the Execuports. We call upon them to dismiss all intrigues tain and France, and that they fully coincide upon the tive, and to unite like patriots, like men, to maintain necessity of arresting the progress of the United the rights and honor of the country. They will soon find that union and enthusiasm among the people, that We understand these things differently. We admit will cause the British government to pause and count

From the Wayne County Record, Dec. 24. Gov. Whitcomb and the Pardoning

Power. We invite the attention of our readers to the follow-Our privateers and light ships might cruise upon the ing interesting communication from his Excellency British coast, and make serious havec upon commerce, Governor WHITCOMB, forwarded to one of our citizens but would not attack the formidable British navy-yards. some time since, and which should have appeared A scire facias against A and B, was returned served on What then is the object of these preparations? We sooner, but for the reason that it did not find its way

of the French cannot live long, and may die in any We would not undertake to say any thing as to the A alone, was a clerical one, and might be corrected in the month or week. His two primary objects are stock-claims of the particular case referred to in the letter for official interference. But we would do our feelings The parties in this case having agreed that if the judg- success of the first certainly depends on peace, and as injustice were we not to commend, most unequivocally;

lieves that in a war between France and either or all His views on the subject of pardons are certainly of the three great continental powers, an attempt reasonable and correct. It is true that in this State would be made to restore the Duke of Bordeaux, and we have suffered but little from Official interference that his only ally against such attempt would be Bri- to prevent the sentence of our Courts from taking tain. And as he knows that Britain would not aid their course. But in other States, and in some too, him without an equivalent, he either wishes or pro-fesses to co-operate with Britain in its designs against sister States, whose Judicial system should have been the United States. But should he die now, what is brought to great perfection, and whose policy should of Paris succeeds, and the Duke of Nemours will be of Executive interference has grown to be an intoleregent, and the Duke of Bordeaux claimant or pre- rable evil. This was eminently the case in Pennsyltender. The continental powers, especially Prussia, vania during the late Administration. The power of depending on Peace to prevent insurrection at home, the Executive was exercised with little discrimination Clift et al vs Sinks. Error to the Henry C C. Judgment will not readily seek a war with France, and there- The most hardened offenders were turned loose upon fore will leave the Duke of Bordeaux to himself, society in scores, and the result was most injurious Lamphear vs Winchell. Error to the Laporte C C. Judg. The Duke of Nemours, the regent, to prevent a revolu- to community. The supremacy and certainty of the tion at home, in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, or law was prostrated. The criminal learned to disre-McCormick vs Digby et al. Appeal from the Tippecanoe a republic, will eagerly seek a war with England. gard its punishments, or treat them with scorn. In-No step could be more acceptable to the French peo- ducements were thus held out for the commission of 1. W being indebted to D, in the sum of 2,000 dollars, de- ple, and therefore more efficacious in keeping them crime, the result of which was its rapid and fearful out of revolution; and as such war might require an increase. And the same must ever be the case where for that amount; and at the same time executed a mortgage upon a lot in Lafayette, the condition of which was if B energetic and warlike prince, the regent may suppose there is not the greatest care taken by the Executive

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10th, 1845.

DEAR SIR :- A press of business has prevented as early a You refer to an application (which I had previously receive

France. If the real object of these preparations can over that of other respectable citizens. Nor is there any be concealed, and the people of the United States are such reference in any of the papers forwarded to me in sup to prove even in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff left to infer that their object is an American war about port of the application. Not is it left to be inferred that the was a man of ill temper, that he and his wife lived unhapwas a man of ill temper, that he and his wife lived unhaporegon, and to avert such war, will abandon the high ledge of the facts. On the contrary the reason is expressly was a man of ill temper, that he and his will be and the war war a man of ill temper, that he and his will be and the facts to exist, they do not lessen the guilt of the british government will have killed two birds with the British government will have killed two birds with the pardoning power is, by the Constitution of the State; ees.

4. It is the province of the jury, and not of the Court, to one stone. They will have prepared means for a war lodged in the hands of the Executive, without responsibility, weigh the circumstances under which a witness gives his with France, and will have terrified the United States and without limit, except in the solitary case of impeachtestimony, and to judge whether those circumstances throw by the very preparations which they never would have ments. In my opinion, it should for that very reason, be seldom exercised, and always with great caution. It should The British are fortifying Canada. But whoever it is temporarily vested, to be exercised or withheld captigovernment could not place more than thirty thousand application to a particular case, when characterized by en-

their preparations against France. They have no ob- should clearly call for pardon. Nor are punishments to be each deserter, with skillfully written proclamations any of the u-ual grounds, such as that from the evidence on The joint resolution on the subject of the public lands in the Vincenness land district, offered by Mr. Thompson, was read a third time and passed.

Capital Punishment.

The above named plea, is not a plea of accord and satisfaction, the property agreed to be taken, not having been the society of their cousins in the States; as their officers would infer from the experience of the late.

A parol agreement dispensing with the performance of a country of them, would make them long for the society of their cousins in the States; as their officers would infer from the experience of the late.

A parol agreement dispensing with the performance of a country of the punishment.

Canadian troubles, when desertions were alarming them, would make them long for the society of their cousins in the States; as their officers would infer from the experience of the late.

Canadian troubles, when desertions were alarming the punishment awarded, is, under the circumstances of the case, too severe. On the contrary, there is no prefence that Some of the New York journals tell us that imme- the killing took place otherwise than by design and violence.

conditioned for making a title on payment of the purchase money,) the bill must also show that all the purchase money of justice. Better peace or war depend on their masters. We therefore would it be to repeal the laws at once, and thus save an ex-

A prayer in such bill, that the mortgagee be decreed to we have often said, that, dependent on us for the cotthe election of Bank Directors. General Jacob Walker of Tippecanoe was re-elected for four years, and John file a bill of foreclosure against the mortgager, is mere surfacts or considerations bearing upon it, and not yet brought to manufactures, foreseeing in an American war an in-Insage. Reversed.

Engleston vs Sheets. Error to the Jefferson C C. Afrurrection at home, a rebellion in Ireland, the conshall be ready at all times, to receive and consider. I am with great regard,

Yours, very truly, JAMES WHITCOMB:

THE PRINTER'S PAY .- The proprietors of the differeffectually close our markets against British manufac- ent papers in New Haven have published a card, would not forego these advantages by a war with hereufter be sent to their respective offices. They France for the Duke of Bordeaux, a war really for the were foolish fellows ever to have done otherwise. Lewis, (authorizing him to wend modesn clocks without his cases, ly which was read three times and passed.

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

What then! Every should be expected to pay a house of pay a pulse on this day, at two o'clock which was read tree inseed and a second treating the close of the color and the same at the color of the color and the same at the color of the color and the same and the ward white war against us!

But if the British should wage war against us!

What then! Every should be expected to pay a thousand dollars per annum to his compositors for resting the salt is used.

What then is even the indeption of the same and wants to get beat so bad that he won't know by the pull-sher of pay a thousand adopted.

Cold Friday. There is no reason in the world why the pull-sher of the all payer should be expected to pay a thousand dollars per annum to his compositors for resting dollars per annum to his compositors for resting dollars per annum to his compositors for expect the same at the sam Benefit of their commercial and manufacturing rival There is no reason in the world why the publisher of